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At 8 p.m.
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Piano and Violin, Miss and Master W.
Tallon.
Song—"Oh, Fair Dove, Oh, Fond Dove",
Mr. Williams.
Song—"Miss Reeves".
Song—"The Missing Boat", Mr. W. Fos-
terjohn.
Song—"Then you'll Remember Me", Mr.
W. Plant.
Song—"Miss Stalker".
Song (banjo accompaniment), Mr. C.
Kelly.
Song—"Ours is a happy Home", Mr.
Wilmott.
Selections, Mandolin and Guitar, Messrs.
Adeler.
INTERVAL FOR REFRESHMENTS.

PART II.
Chairman's remarks.
Piano and Violin, Miss and Master W.
Tallon.
Song—"Bring me a letter from Home",
Mr. C. Cook.
Song—"Beloved Isle", Madame Nichte.
Selection, Violin and Piano, Miss Nichol-
son and Mr. R. McQueen.
Song—"Miss Reeves".
Trío—"Hurrah for Merry England".
(In commemoration of Her Majesty's Dia-
mond Jubilee) Messrs. Cook, Fosterjohn and
Williams.
Song—"Miss Stalker".
Song—"The Verdict Was", Mr. Wilmott.
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The Standard
TUESDAY, APRIL 6TH, 1897.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.
Barometer Thermometer-Centigrade
Maximum Minimum Average
6 a.m. 765 22 10 16
8 p.m. 768 22 10 16
6 p.m. 764

Telegrams
(Per Havas Agency.)

The Cretan War Clouds.
Shadows of Coming Events.
Thickening of the Plot.
England joins in blockade of Greece.
Mr. Balfour's Statements.
Probable Resistance of Col. Vassos.
Intimation to Greece and Turkey.
Opening of Italian Chambers.

Vienna, 5th.—The Cabinet crisis has
finally been solved, the Emperor smooth-
ing over and settling the question on
which the ministers had disagreed. Count
Badini withdrew his resignation this
afternoon.
Madrid, 5th.—Telegrams from Alameda
report that a rising occurred there to-day
on account of the fresh taxes. Troops
had to be called out to restore order. The
ring-leaders were arrested.

Canea, 5th.—The Bashi Bazouks in
Akrotiri massacred a number of Christians
to-day, mutilating several women and old
men in a most horrible manner.
St. Petersburg, 5th.—The leading organs
of the Russian Press, in discussing the
Eastern Question, state that the firm
policy of the Powers will prevent Greece
and Turkey from going to war.
Paris, 5th.—The Senate passed to-day
the Bill already voted by the Deputies
granting a bounty on refined sugar
exported to foreign countries.
Canea, 5th.—The rebels near this city
attacked the Beliskraria fort, occupied by
the troops landed from the French squad-
ron, who repulsed the assault, and there is
no danger of the water supply of the
town being cut off.

Paris, 5th.—The Deputies passed to-day
by 317 to 190 votes, an order of the day
to the effect that the House would be
glad to see the present secrecy in refer-
ence to judicial proceedings suppressed.
This vote is aimed at the Panama scandal
cases.

Athens, 5th.—Telegrams from Larissa
state that the Crown Prince Constantine
has issued an Order of the Day calling on
his troops to keep cool to-morrow, the
National Independence Anniversary of
Greece.
Rome, 5th.—Parliament was opened to-
day. The ceremony was made conspi-
cuous by the absence of the Republican
and Socialist Deputies, whilst the speech
from the Throne and Government's po-
litical programme were most coldly re-
ceived by both Chambers. The para-
graphs referring to the army and navy;
however, awakened some enthusiasm, and
repeated cheers were given.

London, 5th.—Argentine Bonds continue
improving.
Madrid, 5th.—Government has ordered
General Weyler to promulgate the reforms
promised in the Cuban administration.
Deptford, 5th.—Four hundred and forty
three Argentine steers were sold to-day at
prices ranging from 42 to 45 pence per
stone; also 3,355 wethers at 42 to 52d
per stone. The demand for Argentine
wethers is very brisk.
Athens, 5th.—It is a general belief here
that the Great Powers have decided to
postpone the blockade of the Piræus.
Canea, 5th.—A fight between rebels and
Turks occurred yesterday in Atripoli.
The latter were finally defeated.
Rome, 5th.—Parliament was opened to-
day at 1.30 p.m. King Humbert, Queen
Margherita and many members of the
Royal Family were present at the cere-
mony. The speech from the Throne re-
ferred to the Erytrea Colony as being in
a most satisfactory condition, and dwelt
on home affairs as progressing favourably.

THIS MORNING'S TELEGRAMS.
(Received after Midnight.)

London, 5th.—The Powers that England will join
in the blockade of Greece.
The papers here are of opinion that Col.
Vassos and his men will make a desperate
resistance, and shed their last drop of
blood before leaving the island.
London, 5th.—Mr. Balfour informed the
House that the Powers have sent to the
Porte and to the King of Greece an intima-
tion for the withdrawal of their troops
from Crete, Macedonia and the Thessalian
frontier, warning them that the first act
of hostility would be the signal for the
Powers to fire.

THE WESTERN RAILWAY.

This is the oldest railway in the
country and was once the main pillar of
the Government of Buenos Ayres. There
was a time, about seventeen years ago,
when the revenue of this great trunk line
and that of the old Provincial Bank could
cover the yearly expenditure of the Gov-
ernment of the province: all taxes might
have been abolished: the railway and the
Bank sufficed. For thirty-three years the
railway was the property of the province.
From 1880 to 1889 it was sadly misman-
aged by the La Plata Governments until an
English Company bought the line and took
over the wreckage of the finest trunk line
in Argentina. As may be imagined, the
English Company had great up-hill work
for several years. The line was delivered
in such a dilapidated condition that it
had become positively dangerous to the
travelling public, even in the stretch be-
tween the Plaza Once and Flores. We
are convinced that we can pay no better
compliment to the Company for the valu-
able services it has rendered this coun-
try, to the brains and industry of the man-
agement and engineers here, than by re-
capitulating what has been done since
1890 to make the Western line what it is
to-day.

The Western Railway passes in its en-
tire length through the best agricultural
land in the province of Buenos Aires,
and has a total length of 493 miles, ex-
cluding the branches leased or sold to
other companies, having been increased
from 326 miles in 1890. Some idea of
the improvement effected in the past six
years and a half, since its purchase from
the Government, will be gathered from
the following details:

Extensions have been made from:—
Bragado to Lincoln..... 104 kilometres
Lincoln to General Pinto 86 "
General Pinto to General
Villages..... 110 "
Branch from Liniers to
Riachuelo..... 12 "
Branch from Caballito to
Chacarita..... 8 "
Total..... 265 "

The following buildings have been
erected:
18 new stations.
21 new goods sheds.
5 new engine sheds.
1 cereal shed 181 metres long, of two
floors.
1 hay shed of 187 metres long, of two
floors.
Electric light and oil gas works.
Cereal shed at Riachuelo of 150 metres
long.

New terminus at Once and fine general
offices, also several old stations have been
almost entirely rebuilt.
The area of storage room in the goods
sheds has been increased 70 per cent.

Having regard to the safety of the
traffic, the Company have erected inter-
locked signals at Once (2 cabins) V. Sars-
field, Liniers, Merlo, Lujan and Tolosa,
and contemplate their erection at Haedo,
Bragado and Marmol. They have increas-
ed the number of signal arms by 300 per
cent, which are interlocked with the
points over which passenger trains run.
In addition to this, whereas no points at
outside stations were connected with the
signals, there are now no fewer than 94 so
connected.

To further secure the safe working of
passenger trains, a system of traps was
introduced, by which means wagons can
by no possibility be blown from the sid-
ings upon the main line, formerly a cause
of extreme danger to the travelling pub-
lic, and also a system of locking all facing
points which were not connected with
the signals.

The number of water deposits for sup-
plying locomotives has been increased 60
per cent, and nine semi-artesian wells have
been sunk.

Cattle corrals are now provided at all
outside stations, and at almost all other
stations convenient loading places for
tame cattle have been made.
In 1891 and 1892 the line was doubled
between Merlo and Lujan, and about 130
kilometres of the old line have been re-
newed with 70 lb rails instead of the old
54 lb. and 58 lb. rails. To enable the per-
manent way to sustain the heavy traffic
to which this line is subject, all
the extensions and new branches have been
laid with heavy section rails and with
quadracho sleepers. Formerly there was
great want of uniformity in the permanent
way, and various classes of sleepers had
been used; in very many cases there
would be hard wood and iron pot sleepers
or wood and steel in the same length of
rail. Moreover, no care had been taken
in the selection of timber employed, and
the result was that large numbers of sleep-
ers had decayed until they gave little
more than half the bearing surface they
should have given.

The ballast has been renewed over nearly
100 kilometres of the railway, and in
place of the worn out black earth, "con-
chilla" or dry ashes have been used, giving
a firm, sound road in all conditions of
weather.

A further extension is now in hand of
96 miles to Toay, and another is contem-
plated in the direction of San Rafael.
From the foregoing it will be seen that
no efforts have been spared to make this
railway one of the, if not the, best in the
country. A great many minor improve-
ments have been made, which those who
remember what the line was, and now is,
will easily call to mind.

THE LOCUST INVESTIGATION.

Of all the newspapers of Buenos Ayres
none has taken so to heart the locust
question as *El Tiempo*; none has been so
pitiless in its satire on the measures pro-
posed to repel the periodical invasions.
It often falls foul of the Merchants' Lo-
cust Investigation Committee, utterly for-
getting the stern fact that the Com-
mittee in question have been appointed
to carry out only certain resolutions
passed by the merchants. The Committee
cannot depart from those resolutions, the
principal one of which is the choosing of
some practical entomologist to report on
the movement of the locusts in this coun-
try and to suggest the most practical
means of repelling or getting rid of them.
Pending the engagement and arrival on
these shores of such a specialist in locust
destruction, the Committee are in a most
praiseworthy manner getting together all
possible information from all parts of the
republic; this mass of information is pour-
ing in daily and is being carefully classi-
fied and separated for the benefit of the
entomologist when he arrives. We fail to
see what further action can be expected
from the Merchants' Committee. There
can be no question as to the line of policy
fixed by the preliminary resolutions of
the merchants. Now, our colleagues, espe-
cially *El Tiempo*, are at liberty to join
issue with those resolutions, pick them to
pieces, but we fail to see the logic in en-
deavouring to induce the Committee spe-
cially named by the merchants to deviate
from the resolutions that they adopted.

So far the Committee of Merchants is
concerned, the time for discussing the
plausibility or the absurdity of engaging
the services of a foreign specialist is
past: that question should have been
ventilated when the resolutions of the
merchants were under discussion. As
matters stand, the Merchants' Locust In-
vestigation Committee must stand by the
resolutions of the first meeting and they
cannot deviate one line from the line of
conduct fixed for them. Meantime, the
locust discussion, so well kept up by *El
Tiempo*, is both interesting and instructive,
and, as "du choc des idées jaillit la
lumière," the discussion should not be
allowed to drop. Our colleague, who
handles the subject from a scientific and
practical stand-point, is of opinion that
locusts are how acclimatized all over our
agricultural zone and adduces the follow-
ing arguments:—

1st.—The abundance of food during
Summer and protection through forests
from cold in winter.
2nd.—The undoubted permanence and
reproduction of locusts in the centre of the
republic since 1892.
3rd.—The unusual length of summer in
that region for the last ten years.
4th.—The comparative impunity with
which locusts have carried out their
periodical invasions.

Our colleague cites a case of a "manga"
of locusts (hoppers) near the Sierras of
Cordoba. The "manga" were devouring
on a very cold and cloudy day all the
region round a thick "algarrobal" at two
o'clock all the hoppers vanished into the
thick bush. A "paisano" informed our
colleague that they cleared away in this
fashion because snow was near at hand:
and an hour later it snowed heavily.
This is quite a common occurrence in
those parts. It is quite evident that their
instinct in this instance is not from the
Chaco, the supposed breeding grounds,
since it does not snow there! But what
about rain? From this we are to infer,
according to our colleague, that locusts
have become our permanent guests, and
its logical induction is that it is useless to
search for the enemy far north when he
is within our gates. Finally, *El Tiempo*
advices the formation of an Agricultural
League, to turn to account individual
labour and interests, backed up by the
Government and the commercial commu-
nity, the whole question revolving itself
into the employment of spades and
ploughs. All this sounds plausible, but it
does not interfere in the least with the
Merchants' Locust Investigation Commit-
tee.

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL.

To the Editors of the STANDARD.
Dear Sirs,
On the 28th ulto. you published a commu-
nication upon the above subject, which at
the very first glance is open to serious
criticism.

In the first place it is a manifest absurdity
that any bona fide communication to your
columns, supposed to emanate from the
"Anglican Diocesan Council of the River
Plate," should be guaranteed by the sig-
nature X. Surely, formal or even infor-
mal communications from such an august
body should appear over some other
signature than that of an unknown
quantity.

In the next place, there is a parochial
character about the proposal, apparent
under all the veil of loyalty and eloquence
with which it is backed up, which makes
the suggested Queen Victoria School an
utterly inappropriate subject for discus-
sion in connection with the Queen's Jubilee.
Surely, the Bishop's Council could never
for a moment entertain seriously the idea

that any denominational object, however
praiseworthy, could be a fitting mode of
celebrating the event.

The patriotism that begins and ends at
home, even if that home be a church, is
liable to be mistaken for some other
quality.

Let me, however, call attention to what
seems to be a serious discrepancy between
X's article and the official report of the
meeting of the Bishop's Council.

Your correspondent reveals a fact,
which the official report confirms, that the
meeting of the Bishop's Council was con-
vened, not in the usual way, but by the
Vicars of Quilmes and Belgrano. These
clergymen are, no doubt, honourable men;
but they cannot possibly have any real
knowledge of the character of the educa-
tion given in the country or of the re-
quirements of the country in this direc-
tion.

I am not going, in this first communi-
cation, to attribute any other motive than
that of the purest zeal for mother church
on the part of the conveners of the special
meeting referred to; but a number of
what commentators call "undersigned
coincidences" might, if necessary, be ad-
duced.

Apart from this, however, let me point
out the discrepancy I referred to. In X's
communication it is stated that the special
meeting "decided" that the most fitting
manner of perpetuating the glorious anniver-
sary celebrated this year would be the estab-
lishment in the Republic of a large public
school, etc. Now let us take the official
report (see *Ark of Faith*, for February,
page 37). No such "decision" as that set
forth by your correspondent was arrived
at at all. The following is the note in the
Ark of Faith:

"Mr. Stevenson (the Vicar of Quilmes),
proposed the nomination of a sub-
committee under Rule 9, in view of the educa-
tion question, and that immediate applica-
tion be made on behalf of the Council
to the Society for Propagating the Gospel
in Foreign Parts for a grant from the
Marryatt Bequest towards Anglo-Argen-
tine education. A special committee to
arrange for a public meeting on the sub-
ject was constituted as follows:—Rev. A.
O. Tisdall, Rev. J. T. Stevenson, Messrs.
Chevalier Boutell, J. B. Wanklyn and J.
C. Zimmermann."

It will be seen that such a very import-
ant decision as that set forth by X is not
even referred to in the official report of
the meeting; and it is clear that the at-
tempt to connect the Queen's Jubilee
celebration with the Marryatt Bequest is
an afterthought.

Perhaps it is only just to myself to say
that in writing these lines I am not un-
supported. My action is the result of a
conversation (on the subject between
several Head Masters, who wished the
matter to be fully ventilated.

Let me now give not only the Revd.
gentlemen who are in the van of this move-
ment but the general public a few facts.
Existing schools are referred to as having
done good pioneer work. That was more
or less what the Rev. Mr. Grubb said
some two or three years ago, when he
came out, but his remarks applied to the
clergy. He said they had done something,
but they had not preached the whole
gospel. So now, X says "existing schools
have done good pioneer work, but what
is wanted is something like Harrow or
Eton or Lancing". Let me affirm dis-
tinctly that, in all material subjects, the
teaching here is as good as in England. I
fancy I can hear some of your readers
saying "Rubbish!" A Liverpool clerg-
yman once preached from the text "Train
up a child in the way he should go". He
prefaced his sermon by saying "I am not
going to tell you how to train up children".
The people who will tell you that are
those who have none; and I have no
doubt the loudest contradiction of [my
statements will come from those, who
have no children, and who have probably
never seen the inside of a private school
in this country.

It X means to imply that English Pub-
lic Schools are manufactories of geniuses,
I reply that there are as a large per-
centage of duffers in those schools as in
Argentine schools. If X means to imply
that there are no clever boys here, who
are receiving efficient instruction at the
hands of efficient masters, then I reply
that the statement is utterly incorrect. I
could name boys here who (except in clas-
sics) would take very high positions in-
deed in any school in England. I may
state two facts capable of the strictest
proof, namely that boys who go from
here to England take high places in En-
glish and mathematics. It is equally true
that boys who come from England to be
finished here are usually very deficient in
both these main subjects.

Another fact for X. All the English
boys' schools here, with one exception,
have joined the movement for incorpora-
tion with the College of Preceptors, so
that from henceforth the teaching here
will be on the same lines as in the best
schools in England and subject to identical
tests.

Now to come to the question, what is
there taught in an English Public School
which is not taught here. I asked a pro-
minent English clergyman, a former ex-
aminer at Lancing, that question, and he
could name no single subject which is not
taught in the curriculum of our schools
in Argentina.
Formerly, the cry used to be that, in
the English public schools great attention

was given to athletics, and the old tale of the Duke of Wellington was always told. Now, surely, we have enough athletics in the country. Many very able men say we have too much, but certainly we have enough.

The only quality in English Public School Life which is wanting in an Argentine School is the "tone", and that will never be obtained in any school in this country. English public school tone is the product of English Home life which is as different as possible from the Anglo-Porteno home life, and always will be. A boy from the camp will be thoroughly cut of his element, in nine cases out of ten, when he goes to an English Public School, and if possible, still more so when he returns home.

X says "that there are now hundreds of fathers of families who long to give their children a good solid education such as given at Harrow etc., but so many obstacles stand in the way, etc."

Now there are not sixty boys and girls sent from the camp to all the English schools in the country put together, so that where X finds his hundreds of fathers would be interesting to ascertain.

Those few parents who do now send their children to England to be educated, very often send them to private schools and not to the public schools.

X should also remember that the majority of parents in the camp are Scotch or Irish, and either Presbyterians or Roman Catholics, who would not send their sons to a school under the control of the Bishop's Council, even if it did afford the "solid education" of Eton, Harrow or Lancing.

A serious effort is being made by the Head Masters of our existing schools to raise in every sense the tone and character, as well as the standard of teaching in our schools, and if bishop's councils, ministers, editors and men of standing would further their efforts and help them actively and boldly, there would be no room for the constantly reiterated and usually groundless complaints on the subject of education.

I have not mentioned one phase of this question, and that a most important one, namely that, in any school, which does its duty to parents and scholars, a large part of the teaching must be in Spanish; and for those boys, who intend to follow a professional career, the course of the National College in Spanish must be properly and effectively taught. Those who talk glibly about an English school "on the lines of Eton, etc." should ponder this phase of the question. They would have plenty to think about.

And now I think I have written sufficient criticisms of the scheme for one letter. If, however, the Bishop's Council should insist on their proposal, I should suggest that, to the Victoria School, they should add a "Victoria Co-operative Stores," so that not only the mind but the body might receive "sound" nourishment, always "under the control of the Bishop's Council."

Yours faithfully,
A. Stuart Pennington.

VICTORIA CONVALESCENT HOME.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

February, 1897.

The Committee of Management beg to submit to the promoters and supporters of the Home the eighth annual report, corresponding to the year 1896.

The number of patients admitted during the year was 153, being five more than in the previous years; and of these 94 were poor patients admitted free of charge. In spite of this, the Home has been worked during the year in such a manner that there is only a deficit of \$118.25 on the year's working. This has been accomplished by the energy of the gentlemen who got up the ball in benefit of the Institution, and by the generosity of various donors.

It will be seen on reference to the Treasurer's report that the working of the Home during the year has cost something over ten thousand dollars, while the income from: annual subscriptions, fees, and interest on capital amounts to only about six thousand dollars. The balance has been approximately made good by the extraordinary source of income mentioned above. The Committee feel that they may confidently appeal to the public to put them in a more secure position for the coming year by increasing the annual subscription list. The number of annual subscribers should be greater than fifty-three. If each of those interested in the Institution would find one or more new annual subscribers, the financial question for the coming year would be solved, and all income from donations and extraordinary sources might be devoted to increasing the sphere of usefulness of the Home.

The buildings and grounds have been well cared for, over \$9000 having been spent in repairs.

A sub-committee was appointed during the year, in accordance with the resolution passed at the last general meeting, to examine into the working expenses of the Home, and into the sources of revenue. These gentlemen presented an exhaustive report to the Committee, from which the following data are taken.

\$ %

The total expenditure during the year may be divided as follows per head per day:

(a) Charges (food, stores, etc.)	2.19
(b) Wages	1.03
(c) Repairs	0.40
(d) Depreciation	0.18
	4.40

And they go on to say that "Your Sub-Committee having gone minutely into every detail of expenditure, do not see

how it can be reduced, and they are of opinion that these figures compare more than favourably with previous years."

As regards the question of revenue, the Sub-Committee point out that the British Hospital might fairly be requested to subscribe to the Home, since the Home accommodated 96 patients from the Hospital during the year, of whom 66 were free patients.

The Committee wish to express their satisfaction at the manner in which the Home has been managed during the year by the Superintendent and Matron, Mr and Mrs. Carson.

The Committee regret to have to state that Mr. Chevallier Boutell has found it necessary to resign his post on the Committee and his office as Hon. Treasurer. Mr. Chevallier Boutell has worked in the interest of the Institution since its foundation, and to him more than any one is due the success of the ball given this year on behalf of the Home, which produced such satisfactory financial results. The Committee feel sure that the General Meeting will endorse the regret that they have already expressed in a letter addressed to Mr. Boutell by them.

In accordance with the statutes, three members of the Committee retire by rotation, these being the Rev. G. E. Cocks, J. O. Hall, Esq., and J. Murray Tulloch, Esq.

LORD SALISBURY ON BRITISH INTERESTS

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CRETAN CRISIS.

Lord Salisbury was the principal guest at the annual banquet of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on the 10th ult., under the presidency of Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P. There were about 170 present, including Mr. A. J. Mundella, M.P., Mr. Bryce, M.P., the Earl of Jersey and the Belgian Minister.

Mr. Mundella, in proposing the toast of the "Houses of Parliament," referred, amid cheers, to Lord Salisbury as the statesman who has behind him the force of public opinion in this country, and he congratulated the Premier upon the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty. They had no right, he remarked, to hope for a pronouncement from his Lordship upon Eastern affairs.

Lord Salisbury, in reply, said he was sure that any foreigner who was present and was accustomed to measure by the party bitterness elsewhere the nature of our controversies at home, would, indeed, be surprised at the candour—the excessive appreciation—which Mr. Mundella had passed upon one connected with a party to which he was opposed.

"BRITISH COMMERCE MAKING TREMENDOUS STRIDES."

He might congratulate them, in spite of the various misdeeds of the House of Commons and of her Majesty's Government, upon the improved condition of trade in this country. But he confessed he was more accustomed to address agricultural audiences than commercial, and he had always found that the worst way of recommending himself to an agricultural audience was to tell them that they were flourishing. The only chance of conciliating their sympathies was to assure them that they were on the brink of ruin. He knew not whether the two great branches of our national industry were similar in that respect, but his impression was that British commerce was making tremendous strides, and that the terrors with which perhaps they were more familiar a year ago than they were now, rather indicated the susceptible nature of British industry—the nerves, rather, he should say of British industry—than any real danger to which it was exposed. He even thought how strange was the contrast between men in their individual and their collective capacity. The individual Briton was the boldest, the most disregarding of danger of any man that they could find on the earth. He never believed that evil was coming upon him, and never doubted his power to repel it. But the collective Briton was as timid as a woman. He saw danger everywhere. If any nation increased its exports for a single year, the downfall of the British trade was at hand. He entreated them to abandon this state of fear, and to believe that which all past history taught us—that, let alone, British industry, British enterprise, and British resource were competent, and more than competent, to beat down every rivalry, under any circumstances, that in any part of the globe might arise.

"THAT STEELING HAND OF HOSTILE TARIFFS"

They had heard of, and they rejoiced in, the great achievements of our Army and our Navy, and how they had never failed us in any stress to which they had been put. But the object of all this action was that the various parts of the world might be kept open to the exploration, to the industry, to the enterprise of Britons, and might be saved from that stifling band of hostile tariffs that caused them to know when they heard that a territory had fallen into foreign occupation that it was really robbed from British trade. We stood at a rather remarkable period of time. That was the first assemblage, he thought, of Chambers of Commerce, since the jubilee of the triumph of Free Trade fifty years ago. Could they throw themselves back into the years 1846-47 and ask what the great men of that time would have thought if they could have portrayed to them the position of economical science and commercial intercourse at the present time? How did we stand? There were two great

popular Republics. The French Republic had sprung into existence since that time. The American Republic, he supposed, had more than doubled its population. At the head of the French Republic, democratically organized as far as democracy could go, stood the Prime Minister—the head of the Protectionist party in France. At the head of the United States stood elected by a large majority, the head of the Protectionist party in that country. The inference which he wished to draw from that was that which, perhaps, they would imagine. Let them not imagine that he was going to be heterodox. He did not doubt that Free Trade was the policy for this country, and which this country would continue to pursue.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

Referring to the Cretan crisis, Lord Salisbury said Mr. Mundella, with great kindness and tact, avoided any distinct reference to the burning question of the day; which was at that moment absent from the minds of few of them: and certainly not absent from the minds of her Majesty's Government, and he would not fail to imitate the good example that he had set. He would only deal with the matter in one very general sense. We looked to the dangers of public opinion of every kind to help us in seeing by what law of ethics, by what standard of right and wrong, we should guide our powers in the difficult and dangerous country which we had to traverse, and he could not help saying that he saw with surprise that he was practically told that it was our business to consider our sympathies, our religious proclivities, our sentiments, our classical associations, in determining the course which we as agents of this great country, should pursue. He was addressing a body of commercial men who were accustomed to face facts and recognize the stern realities and the need of honesty in public affairs. He prayed them to consider public men as trustees, as directors, as occupying any other judicial position that they might please, and to measure their actions by the morality which would be applicable to such a situation as that. They knew that if a man "gave all his goods to the poor, they would think him a man of singular sanctity and holiness, but if a trustee gave the goods of his 'crescit que trust' to the poor, they would send that high-minded philanthropist to penal servitude. Now the Government were agents—they were trustees, and their duty was to maintain above everything else British interests and British obligations. They must allow no consideration to come in competition with that, and they might be sure of this, that if they manfully did their duty in sustaining that, the first article to which they were bound, they would promote in a way in which no other course of conduct could promote that which they all most heartily desired—the reign of freedom, of justice, and, above all, of European peace upon which all commerce, all industries, and all well-being must depend.

SUNDAY'S FIRE.

ENORMOUS LOSSES.

The fire which destroyed the Lithograph Offices of Messrs Gunche, Wiebeck and Turtl in Calle San José No. 1788 has occasioned the owners enormous losses estimated at \$200,000. The valuable machinery bought in Europe and which cost a very large sum of money was melted by the flames. The establishment was insured for \$75,000 gold and \$40,000 paper in the Buenos Aires, Rosario and Union Commercial Insurance Companies; Messrs. Gunche, Wiebeck and Turtl's business was mounted on a very large scale no fewer than 200 men being employed in the many departments of the Lithograph Establishment, while 15 distinct classes of machinery were in constant use. The origin of the fire appears due to the carelessness of the night watchman, who used to make his round of the vast building with an ordinary lantern. He is supposed to have dropped a lighted match on to a bundle of rags used for cleaning the machinery, and this set fire to the building a great part of which was made of wood. The building cost \$12,000 gold and the plot of ground on which it stood was leased for a term of 10 years to the Calles and his brave "hombreros" behaved admirably and succeeded in keeping the flames well away from the adjoining buildings. Had these taken fire, the whole square might have been destroyed.

RAILWAY AND OTHER ITEMS.

Now that the Argentine National Telegraphs have repaired their lines to the frontiers of Brazil, via Libres, and seeing that there are other routes to that Republic from Buenos Aires, why should there exist an interdiction against telegrams arriving from the North of Lima to Brazil via B. Aires? Is it because the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co., in order to protect themselves, impose a special tariff from Montevideo over their special route? If so, then the interdiction decidedly favours that Company, as it forces all the traffic from Europe and United States over their Cables, via Pernambuco. What effect has the closure of the Offices of the River Plate Telegraph Co. upon the question? None whatever that we can discover.

There is something rotten at the central station. Sunday last one of our Staff after having worked all Sunday afternoon, took his family out to show them the new extension to the Tigre, by the Rosario Railway. Intending to make the trip by 4.35 train, he inquired at the platform and was told by an employee that this train did not go to the Tigre, but the 5.15 later on he found the Inspectors chatting at a wooden shed, all sipping

"mate", and one of them told him that he must have been mistaken. Result: our worn out Editor arrived in a Cimmerian darkness at the Tigre with the train behind time and did not arrive consequently till 8.15 p.m., losing the trip and having to dine in town. So much for the Inspectors not being up to the mark.

LA PLATA.

(From our own Correspondent).

April 5th.

Rafael Rodriguez, the notorious note forger, has been captured by the police. He is the accomplice in the great swindle on the Carabassa Bank in 1889, in which the Spanish theatrical empresario Conde played the leading part. Rodriguez was also foremost in the swindle of which Messrs. Augustin Roca, Benito Villanova and other merchants in Buenos Aires were the victims. He is also suspected of being the right-hand man of the forger Cataneo, and the list of forgeries, swindles and thefts against him is interminable.

The Saladillo police have captured a number of cattle thieves with counter-marked cows and horses in their possession.

Felipe Ricardi of Guaminí has been foully murdered by a man named Boselati, who has escaped.

Again the trials of the hydraulic machinery in the port have proved a fiasco. Another chance will be given to the contractors, after which the Engineers' Department will take decisive steps in the matter, if necessary.

THEATRES AND AMUSEMENTS.

Monday at the theatre is generally considered an off-night, but the large audience that assembled at the Victoria last night was sufficient testimony that "La Dolores" has achieved a wonderful success. The strength of the company has been considerably added to by the engagement of Sres. Maristany and Thos. both of whom are true artists and possess excellent voices and Stage Allis as Dolores is beyond reproach. The encores are frequent and the duet in third act between Sra. Allis and Sr. Maristany had to be repeated three times. Sr. Mirat as the Sergeant is also most excellent. The close of the first act with the chorus "Viva Patria!" accompanied by a splendid band of mandolins and guitars is always repeated, as well as the "Jota," which dance raises the audience to a pitch of enthusiasm and is always repeated.

They announce "Carmen," "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Prof. Hargreaves' new work "Los Estudiantes de Polonia" to be given shortly, but looking at the grand success achieved by "Dolores" it is doubtful whether they will require any change in the programme for some time yet.

At the San Martin last night, Frank Brown introduced a novelty, which helped to fill the house to overflowing. The orchestra of "Las Damas Vienesas" was announced and everybody was on the tip-toe of expectation. It proved to be a band of the male artists dressed as lady musicians, and was a most excruciatingly funny act, which concluded with a most extravagant dance. It is sure to be repeated. To-night there will be a grand benefit performance in aid of the Red Cross Society of Banda Oriental. The theatre should be crowded. This is not a matter of nationality, or of parties. It is in the cause of suffering humanity, and as such it is one of the grandest causes of charity extant. Every effort is being made by the popular Frank to make the programme most attractive, and it should be well responded to.

On Sunday, an accident occurred with the new Asbestos curtain, which, but for the presence of mind displayed by Sr. Novelli, might have been productive of very serious consequences. In the last extract this curtain was lowered, but the chain that works it, broke, and the curtain came down with a smash, which caused a stampede. The audience rose from their seats, but Sr. Novelli came forward and with a few words, secured tranquillity.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The week opened in a tolerably cheerful way yesterday; weather nice; fair share of news, rumours and gossip; fair sex beginning to prepare for Holy Week; ugly sex prepared for anything and everything; Congressmen beginning to filter into town; General Roca returned; general prognostications in society of a tremendously gay winter with lots of nuptial ceremonies at the beginning—middle and end of it etc, etc. "En fin", all circles, except commercial, were brisk and hopeful. The news from Europe was the same old horse. The Cretan muddle is worse than ever, and now there seems to be as much chance of the Powers agreeing about Greece, Crete, Turkey, or anything else, as of the Salvation Army signing a treaty of friendship and commerce with his Satanic Majesty. Some telegrams say that Greece will attack Turkey to-day, the anniversary of Grecian Independence. The Turks feel sure of winning, as their army is full of German officers, and Emperor William, the god of war, takes great interest in the Crescent side! Greece will be chewed up, if she is left to fight Turkey single-handed.

Etchegaray, the murderer of the unfortunate Mr. Wanklyn, is to be removed from the police Department to the Penitentiary to await his trial, which cannot be long delayed, the full "sumario" having been laid yesterday before the Judge. By the way Mr. Wanklyn's coachman, who was reported as lightly wounded, is still in a dangerous condition, the bullet having pierced—not grazed—his throat. It is expected, however, that he will pull through, thanks to the excellent care bestowed on him.

We have really no words sufficient to thank our literary friend Mr. Jacobsen for his beautiful present to our Senior Editor on the occasion of his leaving for Europe.

The following is a list of the books:—Murray's Handbook, Ireland
The Lakes of Killarney, chromo views
The Multum in Parvo
Morocco letter paper case
The Grey Man, by Crockett
Stories of Naples
The White Ross, of Arno
Papa Felix
Passports, by Armstrong
En Route, by Haysmans

We very much doubt if Dr. Syntax himself could get through all these interesting books in 16 days, which is the term of the voyage in the Duchessa di Genova from Montevideo to Barcelona. Thanks friend Jacobsen. Even old Dean Swift could not be better mounted for a trip than our popular Senior Editor.

Two bodies were found in the port yesterday: one picked out of Dock No. 4 is supposed to be that of an Englishman.

There was great excitement in the Boulevard last night, owing to a wall at the corner of Piedras having fallen in with a loud noise. Nobody was hurt, but a large crowd immediately assembled, and the most absurd rumours were set afloat. The appearance of the Avenida at night recalls that of the Boulevard Italiens. The wide sidewalks are thronged with passers-by, and the illusion is almost made perfect by the splendour of the buildings and the crowds at the tables on the "trottoir." We miss, however, the flus, but this will come in time, as soon as the asphalt and wooden pavements spread more considerably.

The Clubs were all agog last night when the news spread that General Tajes, the Special B. O. Envoy, had a long interview with General Roca yesterday. Of course, none of the quidnuncs could say what it was about; but the public can easily guess. Our dear Chilean friends, How dare they are!

President Uriburu gave audience yesterday to the "Men of the Day," Mihanovitch and Lussich, and thanked them warmly for their exertions in the salvage of the Destroyer Santa Fe.

The latest news last night from the B. O. was that the news from the seat of war is so profoundly conflicting that "No se puede orientarse sobre lo que pasa en la Banda Oriental." It's a play on words, but a rather poor one. We believe in Lamas.

One of last night's telegrams says that the Pope will offer his friendly mediation in the Cretan muddle. It is to be hoped it will be accepted. The Thirteenth Leo is one of the greatest statesmen the world has seen; and if he were the head of one of the Great Powers, with force to back him, would very soon knock the present European chaos into decent and honest order.

The inauguration of the new Sala de Informaciones of our colleagues Gache and Castro of the *Diario del Comercio* blocked up the Calle Florida last night. The illumination with Acetylene gas was a great attraction, but the majority found the glare a little too fierce—an evil that can easily be remedied. All the lights upstairs and downstairs were fed by two small generators made in the country. The success of the light cannot be doubted, and over a thousand people filled the premises. Our colleague has large black-boards up, and the scene reminded one of the Bolsa ring—only no gold, no stocks were sold, but champagne flowed freely, and the success of the hosts was toasted till late at night.

In reference to the salvage of the Destroyer Santa Fé by Mihanovitch and Lussich, people say that it is a pity that this country has no decoration, such as the Order of the Rose in Brazil, or the Legion of Honour in France, to bestow as a reward for such great public services. What's to prevent Congress creating an Order of the Pampa, or of the Hide, or of the Fleeco? The King of Spain might object to the latter, as going too near one of his own trade marks, the Golden Fleeco. The most noble Order of the Pampa would sound well.

At the opening of the Italian Parliament yesterday in Rome it was raining cats, dogs and pitchforks, and the drenched Romans could not enthuse a cent as the gallant Humbert and lovely Margherita passed along. In the Chambers, however, they were cheered to the echo. Humbert, of course, as he is not a leading fiddler in the European concert, was very gingerly in what he said about the Cretan muddle, but what he said was loudly applauded, although it really amounted to nothing.

There was nothing very fresh about the War of the Roses in B. O. yesterday, except that Arriola has further displayed his military talents by getting stuck in a bog somewhere with all his guns and horses while trying to outflank Lamas. The patriots appear to have plenty of cash in their "Caisse de Guerre," as all their accounts for their supplies are paid down on the nail: the word "mañana" is never mentioned to a hungry creditor.

We beg to thank the Honourable R. J. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, for a copy of the New Zealand Official Year Book for 1895. It is a most valuable compilation, full of most interesting dia-

grams. We shall review it and extract from it at leisure, and compare it with Argentina.

We appear to have hit the nail on the head when we explained last week that Chilean intrigues were at the bottom of General Tajes's special mission to this country. The proof of it is that the Chilean representative in Montevideo, Dr. Santa Cruz, takes very little pains to conceal his disappointment at the turn things have taken.

Yesterday was the 79th anniversary of the Battle of Maipo when Argentina's Great Captain, San Martin, smashed the chain that bound Chile to hapless Spain. Our Chilean friends celebrated the day with a patriotic racket, but on this side of the Andes there was nothing particular.

Don't go into second class shops ladies. The newest swindling dodge is to pretend that you have given a forged note in payment. After abusing you and threatening to call the police, they hand you a really forged note in return for your good one, and you are glad to escape and get home in a fright and flutter to tell your husbands all about it.

The death of Don Pedro Benoit, the well known architect and engineer, has caused a wide-spread feeling of regret, as he had legions of friends to whom he was endeared by his high personal qualities and amiable character. He died on Sunday night at Mar del Plata. He was an architect of great talent, and planned many of the fine public buildings in La Plata.

The new Confederation of Central American States which have bestowed on themselves the high-sounding title of "Republica Mayor de Centro America" have named "Ruben Dario" as their Consul General here. This is a graceful compliment to Argentine Letters, of which "Ruben Dario" is such a shining light. Furthermore, the Republica Mayor wishes to have as many literary Argentines as possible sent to it as Consuls, so there will be a little more elbow room soon on the overcrowded heights of the Argentine Parnassus.

All the Colorado Generals in Montevideo are amused and disgusted at the same time with Borda's fulsome note to General Muñiz, styling him "The hero of the campaign," and praising his "talents," displayed at the Battle of Arbolito. The public are grinning at this and say that Muñiz's order of battle at Arbolito was six kilometres long from left to right, and only a horse's length deep.

Now, National Guard boys, you know what is before you. The "Ejercicios Doctrinarios" will commence in the month of June, and the hours will be the old ones, from noon till 4 p.m.

The shattered Destroyer was put on the Platense slip at the Boca yesterday for enough repair to enable her to get to the Tigre, where she will be fixed up when the steel plates come out from England.

We are requested to correct an error in this column in our issue of the 2nd inst. The gentleman who was fatally injured by a fall from his horse at the estancia Refango was Mr. Mathew H. Whish, one of the lessees of said estancia. Mr. Frank Mathew, the gentleman we mentioned, lives within a few miles of Refango, and hence the mistake, which we much regret.

Everybody with his (or her) heart in the right place should go to the gala performance to-night in the San Martin for the benefit of the wounded on both sides in the B. O. revolution. The theatre is decorated in beautiful style, and the "simpatia" Lord Mayor has filled the vestibule with beautiful plants. The King of Clowns has fairly excelled himself in the bill of fare, and his own parody of Hamlet's address to the players will certainly bring down the house. All the crack artists of the Company are in the bill. General Tajes will be present, we hear. Nearly all the boxes were sold yesterday, so a crammed house may be expected.

Notes of preparation for the coming session of Congress and the Budget for next year are already in the air. This year the Constitution will be strictly observed and the financial year will close on September 30th. The *Nacion* published yesterday a very interesting list of the salaries paid to all the high civil and military functionaries of the nation, from the President of the Republic downwards. There are many anomalies in the list, some salaries being too high and some miserably low. Three thousand shipmasters a month for the President of the Republic and one thousand for the Archbishop of Buenos Aires is very poor remuneration. There is some talk of a general increase of salaries, but we hope it is not true, in face of the Full Pay Budget. The rise in Argentines in Capel Court may lead to another fit of "delirio de las grandezas," if we are not all very careful.

La Mejor Agua Purgante Natural

APENTA

Bajo una supervigilancia científica.

Tip for mashers and lots of lazy men who are not fools. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales never takes more than ten minutes to dress himself every morning, bath included. His "valet de chambre" is not allowed to fool round while the Prince dresses, and he gets into his duds all by himself, like the humblest of his future subjects. Ten minutes is a very short time; and if Tum Tum had to shave every morning—which he has not, as he wears a beard—or had any hair left to brush, he never could do it. Those who are bound for the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, and their name is legion, have a treat in store for them in the Paris "Salon," where the new pictures this year are expected to be of unusual variety and merit.

We acknowledge with many thanks receipt from the La Plata Observatory of its "Anuario" for 1896 and 1897.

The Circulo de la Prensa intends to give the Fiestas Patrias in May next a good push. At its meeting on Sunday it was decided to get up a grand Civic Procession, to place a bronze wreath on the Pyramid in the Plaza, and to adorn the tombs of Rivadavia, San Martin and Belgrano with flowers. It is expected that all the Societies of all nationalities in the city will cheerfully join the C.P. and if they do, the racket will be most splendid.

There is a sad tale of woe from that benighted province Santiago del Estero. For sixteen months past the State school teachers have not been paid a cent of salary and have been living on credit, air and music, a mixed diet that has had such a very bad effect on their health that they are all in bed and the schools are closed. What has become of the subvention paid by the National Government to keep up the schools? Echo answers, "what?"

The rumour that President Faure would go to London to swaggar it with all the crowned pates at the Queen's Jubilee is all fiddlesticks. It is officially announced that France will send a Special Envoy to the great racket. The presence of William the Second to None frightens all the other chaps way, as they know that the imperious Kaiser will "boss" the show, let who will say nay.

The conference to be given to-morrow night before the Argentine Geographical Institute will be specially interesting, and a very crowded attendance is expected. The lecturer will be Dr Sixto Lopez Ballesteros, who will describe what he saw as a member of the expedition to the North-West of Bolivia, and his adventures on the greatest river on earth, the Amazon.

We notice that our readable little colleague, *La Union* of Green Lomas, has added an English section to its columns. As a matters of course, the new column opens with our national craze, Cricket, and a deserved rebuke to the players for having fixed a match for Good Friday. The writer also laments the little support given by the English community to the Victoria Convalescent Home, which, with thousands of English people in the country, has only fifty-three subscribers!!! The 22nd inst. is fixed for the Luckman Memorial Concert.

There is no danger of an immediate rise in the price of pots, kettles, pans and griddles. In Durango, Mexico, is an iron mountain 640 feet high, and the iron is from 60 to 70 per cent. pure. The metallic mass spreads in all directions for a radius of three or four miles. The entire deposit is sufficient to supply all the iron required in the world for 1,000 years.

Special Notice.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH MR. PATRICK HAM TREASURER.

	\$ m/n
Dr	
March 1st—Balance from last month	500.00
" 18th—To Escribano Sales	95.00
" 24th — D. Costa (bricklayer)	500.00
Balance against the Association	1095.00
E. & E. O.	

The Treasurer.
B. Ayres, April 5th, 1897. 238 5 6

	\$ m/n
Cash Received.	
Balance from last month	754.10
E. Kelly	5.00
Mrs. Beaman	10.00
Ellen Mulvihill	15.00
Mrs. Kennedy	50.00
From the Treasurer	500.00
	1,334.10

	\$ m/n
Cash paid.	
Baker	237.40
Butcher	108.55
Dairy	92.05
Vegetables	41.10
Sundries	30.16
Grocer	109.10
Fuel	81.12
Soap, light	25.00
Boots	30.00
Books	23.40
Work-material	15.30
Infirmary	580.12
Balance	1834.10

The Sisters of Mercy acknowledge the following presents for Orphanage.
Mr. Patrick Ham, two large trays of cakes on St. Patrick's Day.
Number of children, 127. 237 5 6

To-night at 8.30 in the Lecture Hall of the American Church *Illustrated Switzerland* will be given as the second entertainment in the organ fund course. Two electric arc lights will illuminate a pair of magic lanterns, and Dr. McLaughlin will describe the scenes. Those having course tickets will simply show them at the door. No special tickets will be required. Admission to those not having tickets is \$2.

The residents in the "International and Y. W. C. A. Home" for Young Women, 1238 Victoria, during the month of March, were as follow. Germans 17. English 4. N. American 1. Dane 1. French 1. Italian 1. Argentine 1. 26. Situations were found for 28. 187 a 5-6.

THE TEMPTATIONS

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**Ayer's
Hair Vigor.**

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C. R. SIMONS & CO

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The acknowledged reputation of the above old Bordeaux and Jerez firms, will, we trust, induce a trial of these wines, which we respectfully solicit.



**CHOICE OLD
GAELIC WHISKY**
(8 YEARS OLD)

WILLIAMSON & MOORE
SUCCESSORS OF
MILLIGAN & WILLIAMSON
429-Cuyo-429.
ALTOS 122 m8 kt

English Furniture

Bedroom Suites
Dining Room Suites
Drawing Room Suites
Library suites

Brass and Iron Bedsteads and
Bedding. Easy Chairs
Japanese Square Carpets

The largest Furniture House
in South America

H. C. THOMPSON & Co.

350-ARTES-350

Steam Factory 1664 Cuyo

CASSELLS & Co

CATALOGUE

FREE

THE
LARGEST
STOCK IN
SOUTH AMERICA

664 CANGALLO

SANTIAGO KENNY

Corredor de frutos del pais y comisionista en general.

383 RECONQUISTA 383

STEAM COAL
COKE AND HOT COAL FOUNDRY COKE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
On Board & on Shore
ALFREDO BOYD & CO.
100-PIEDAD-200
Union Telephone No. 2-Cooperative 848

"The English"

PYJAMA SUITS

\$3.50

PYJAMA SUITS

\$3.50

PYJAMA SUITS

\$3.50

"THE ENGLISH"

Calle CANGALLO 580

AND

BRANCH

Calle PIEDAD 437

BUENOS AIRES.

464 59-57

AVISO DE LICITACION.

Llamase a propuestas durante el termino de treinta dias para efectuar el servicio de transporte de la correspondencia por correos a caballo de La Rioja a Chilecito. Los proponentes deberan acompañar a su propuesta un certificado de depósito hecho en el Banco de la Nacion, a la orden de la Direccion General, valor del 5 por ciento del importe calculado del contrato. Por mas datos ocurrir a la Secretaria General de Correos y Telégrafos Buenos Aires, Marzo 20, de 1897. 1083 m23 a21

Intendencia de la Armada

TRANSPORTES NACIONALES
Navegacion de la Costa Sud

Transporte Nacional

"RIO SANTA CRUZ"

Saldra para USHUAIA y escalas, tocando a la ida en PUNUA ARENAS, el 10 de Abril de 1897, a las 10 am.
Por pasajes y cargas dirigirse a la Intendencia de la Armada, Oficina de Transportes, Calle Balcarlos, esquina Brazil. 1278 m23-a10

MACKINLAY HNOS.
Sucesores de Mackinlay & Zimmermann
BROKERS AUCTIONEERS
and General Commission Agents
Agents of the Pierce Artesian Well Company.
San Martin 92 (alfos)

"THE MANCHESTER"

GENTLEMEN'S,

Hatters, Hosiers and Shirt-Makers.

Pyjama Suits for the Autumn and Winter season in great variety

SPECIALITY

In Soft Hats made to order at the Shorted Notice.

ALL MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE OUR PERSONAL AND BEST ATTENTION.

FLORIDA 387, CORNER OF CORRIENTES.

Telephone UNION 1241.

Buenos Aires.

JOHANNIS

KING OF TABLE WATERS

Promotes Appetite

Assists Digestion

Prolongs Life

Sole Importers

Wm. PAATS & Co.

Sold retail at all respectable Confeiterias and Almacenes. 78 fl 28

LA MEJOR AGUA PURGATIVA NATURAL
DEL MUNDO.

Hunyadi János

EL LAXATIVO SIN IGUAL CONTRA EL

Estreñimiento y las Congestiones.

(Dr. E. Monin, Paris.)

AVISO: Cada BOTELLA DE LA VERDADERA AGUA LLEVA EN LA ETIQUETA LA FIRMA DE "Andreas Saxlehner" DESCONFIARSE DE LAS FALSIFICACIONES! 225 5 6

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

"DIAMOND REIGN" YEAR, 1897.

THE following established Exhibitions and Markets are held under the auspices of and with the support of all the leading members of the respective Trades. All the largest Engineers and Manufacturers from all parts, of the world exhibit (under one roof) at these annual gatherings, and they are the best markets for all who desire to buy to the greatest advantage and who may wish to see the latest novelties. Buyers unable to attend personally should instruct their European agents to visit these Markets and advise them of all novelties. &c. Catalogues of each Exhibition are published separately, and a copy of any one of them will be sent post free on receipt of 1s. Prospectuses and full particulars can be had free on application.

THE PAPERMAKERS', PRINTERS', STATIONERS', PHOTOGRAPHERS', FOREIGN AND FANCY GOODS EXHIBITION AND MARKET

will be held from

JUNE 23rd to 30th, 1897.

THE HARDWARE, MACHINERY, INVENTIONS, ELECTRICAL, CHINA, GLASS AND POTTERY MANUFACTURERS' EXHIBITION AND MARKET

will be held from

AUGUST 2nd to 9th, 1897.

THE CONFECTIONERS', BAKERS' AND ALLIED TRADERS' 5th ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AND MARKET

will be held from

SEPTEMBER 16th to 23rd, 1897.

THE GROCERY, PROVISION, OIL AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSE AND ALLIED TRADERS' 2nd ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AND MARKET

will be held from

SEPTEMBER 30th to OCTOBER 7th, 1897.

THE BREWERS', MALSTERS', DISTILLERS', MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS', WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS', AND ALLIED TRADERS, 19th ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND MARKET

will be held from

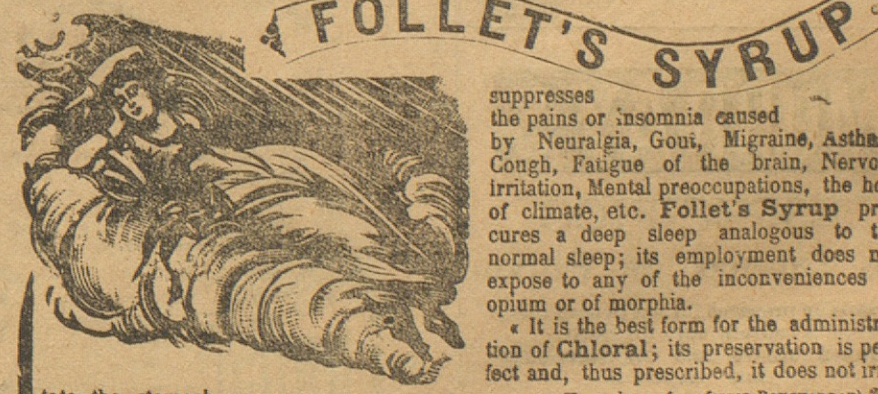
OCTOBER 30th to NOVEMBER 5th, 1897.

Managing Directors—

ARTHUR T. DALE, M.J.I., and Capt. JOHN REYNOLDS.

1 p. w.

1243 m5 6



late the stomach.

Follet's Syrup is sold in nearly all the pharmacies of all countries, and is prepared by the Firm of L. FOLLET, A. CHAMPIGNY & Co, succ^{rs}, 19, rue Jacob, Paris, who obtained the highest recompense, gold medal, at the International Exhibitions of Sydney, Amsterdam, Paris, etc.

A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES

Avenida de Mayo — Calle Peru — Calle Victoria — (Buenos Aires)

Tienda la mas vasta y la mejor surtida de Buenos Aires. Avenida de Mayo, Calle Peru, Calle Victoria

Primera casa en Buenos Aires habiendo establecido el sistema de vender todo de CONFIANZA y a PRECIO FIJO lo que ha valido un éxito sin igual hasta hoy

SEMANA SANTA EXPOSICION GENERAL

EL LUNES 5 DE ABRIL y dias siguientes, de las Novedades de Otoño e Invierno.

Sederias, Terciopelos, Felpa alta novedad

Sederias negras, Sederias blancas, Sederias de colores, Sederias de fantasia, Sederias alta novedad—Terciopelo negro, Terciopelo de fantasia, Terciopelo de pura seda, Terciopelo tramado.—Felpas ancho sencillo y ancho 1m 80, Felpas de colores, Felpas Marron y Leutre, Felpas negras, Felpas de fantasia.

GENEROS—100,000 Piezas Generos para Vestidos

Componen el surtido de nuestro departamento de fantasia.—Los tejidos los mas modernos, los mas elegantes, los mas recientemente creados, lo mismo que los tejidos de uso diario se encuentran en nuestra casa. Precios sin competencia.

Novedades y numerosas ocasiones en todos los departamentos de nuestra Establecimiento.

EL LUNES 5 DE ABRIL Y DIAS SIGUIENTES

Avenida de Mayo, Calle Peru, Calle Victoria—A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL

The school is now in full working order
for the
Fourteenth Year

and with a new Kindergarten Department
under Miss McLaughlin, a Graduate of
the best Training College in the United
States.

The list of pupils already in attendance
numbers 136 and the Boarding House is
nearly full.

A. WATSON HUTTON, M.A. Etc.
Rector.

LOMAS ACADEMY

Boarding and Day-School for Boys
and Girls

2nd Quarter begins on Monday 29th of
March 1897.

Incorporated with the Colegio Na-
cional

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
Select English School For Girls

1411 Calle Flores, San Jose de Flores.
This school offers a complete course in
English, Spanish, French, German, Music,
Drawing, Painting, Gymnastics, Dancing.
The school building is surrounded by ex-
tensive grounds and beautiful grounds.
Accommodations for a limited number of
boarders. Apply to Miss Clara J. Arm-
strong, Refere, or Messrs. Richard and
James Agar, Defensa 121, Mr. C. J. Musson,
Maine 144, Mr. Roberts, Gen. Manager B.
A. W. R., Estacion Once, Mr. John O. Wigg
Bolsa 231, Mr. R. Inglis Runciman, Chaca-
bueno 124.

1591 80 xp

ST. ANDREW'S
SCOTCH SCHOOL

552--ITUZAINGO--552.

This School re-opens on Feb. 9th at 10
p.m.

For prospectuses or other information
apply to Messrs. J. Grant and Sons, Can-
gallo 489, to Messrs. Grant and Sylvester,
Cangallo 542, to the Headmaster at the
School, or to the Hon. Sec. Peru 552.

SAN FERNANDO

English Day and Boarding School
for Boys and Girls.

The Boarding accommodation in this
school is unequalled in any other school
in the Republic.

The next quarter commences on the 1st
of April.

Pupils are prepared for the College of
Preceptors and National College exami-
nations.

For Prospectus apply to
A. Stuart Pennington (Lon. Univ.)
Head Master
1216 25 xp

BUENOS AIRES
AND
ROSARIO RAILWAY
HOLY WEEK 1897.

Return tickets at greatly reduced prices
will be issued from Buenos Aires (Central
and Retiro Stations and Town Office Pie-
dad 468) to the undermentioned places for
the convenience of the public who desire
to travel during the Easter Holidays.

BAIADERO
SAN PEDRO
SAN NICOLAS
ROSARIO
SANTA FE
SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO
TUUMAN

For Santiago and Tucuman the cheap
tickets will be issued from the 6th to the
18th inst. and for other stations from the
8th to the 17th, available for return on any
day until April 20th.

For further particulars enquire to the
Company's Offices (Avenida de Mayo 478)
or see printed notices.

Buenos Aires, April 1897.

JASON RIGBY
GENERAL MANAGER.
175 8 7

MURRAY'S
ESPECIFICO

De Tabaco en Polvo.

Specialy prepared for use in hard water.
A certain cure for Soab
Always reliable, safe and economical.
Sole Importer

Tomas Murray,
Calle Reconquista 158
BUENOS AIRES.
569 119x

COMPANIA PRIMITIVA DE GAS
DE BUENOS AIRES.

ASAMBLEA GENERAL ORDINARIA.

2a. CONVOCATORIA.

De acuerdo con lo prescripto en el Ar-
tículo 14 de los Estatutos, participamos a los
Señores Accionistas que la Asamblea Ge-
neral Ordinaria convocada para el 7 de
Abril, no podrá tener lugar en dicho día,
por no haberse depositado el número de ac-
ciones que determina el Art. 13.

En consecuencia, el Directorio tiene el
honor de invitar nuevamente a los Señores
Accionistas para la Asamblea General que
tendrá lugar el Martes 19 de Abril, a las
2 p.m., en el local de la administración,
Moreno 390.

ORDEN DEL DIA.

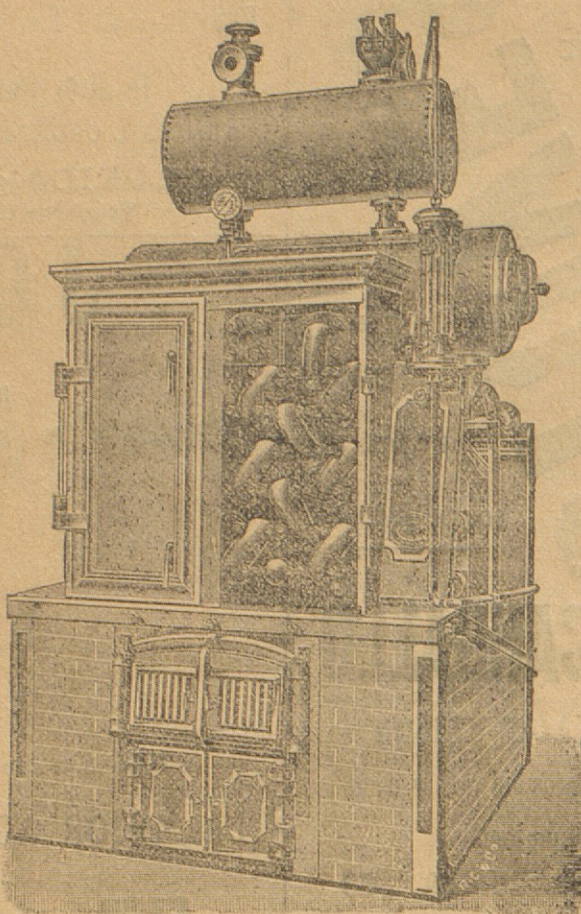
1o. Lectura de la Memoria y aprobación
del Balance.
2o. Fijar el Dividendo a repartir.
3o. Elección de tres Directores Titulares
en reemplazo de los Sres. Alfredo De-
marchi, Adolfo Bullrich y Jose A. Uriarte,
y de un suplente de Director.
4o. Elección de Síndico y Suplente de
Síndico.

Se previene a los señores Accionistas
que aparezcan a lo dispuesto en el artículo 16
de los Estatutos para dar cumplimiento al
Artículo 362 del Código de Comercio y po-
der concurrir a la Asamblea, deberán de-
positar las acciones en las Cajas de la Com-
pañía hasta el Viernes 2 de Abril, a las 4
p.m.

Buenos Aires, 28 Marzo 1897.
R. H. MURRAY.
Gerente Secretario.
1121 m23 ap 7

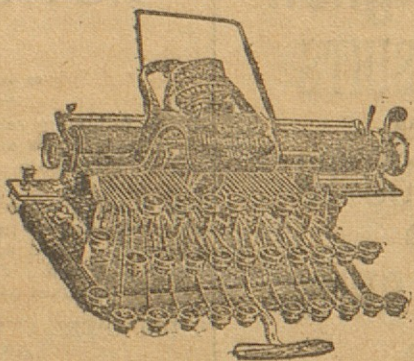
CALDERAS INEXPLOSIBLES

"ROOT"



UNICOS AGENTES

TOMAS DRYSDALE & Ca.
436-MORENO-476

MAQUINA PARA ESCRIBIR
BLICKENSCHERFER

La mas sólida y barata en plaza

Esta máquina sencillísima y muy sólida posee todas las letras, si-
es y nune
racion usadas en la escritura.

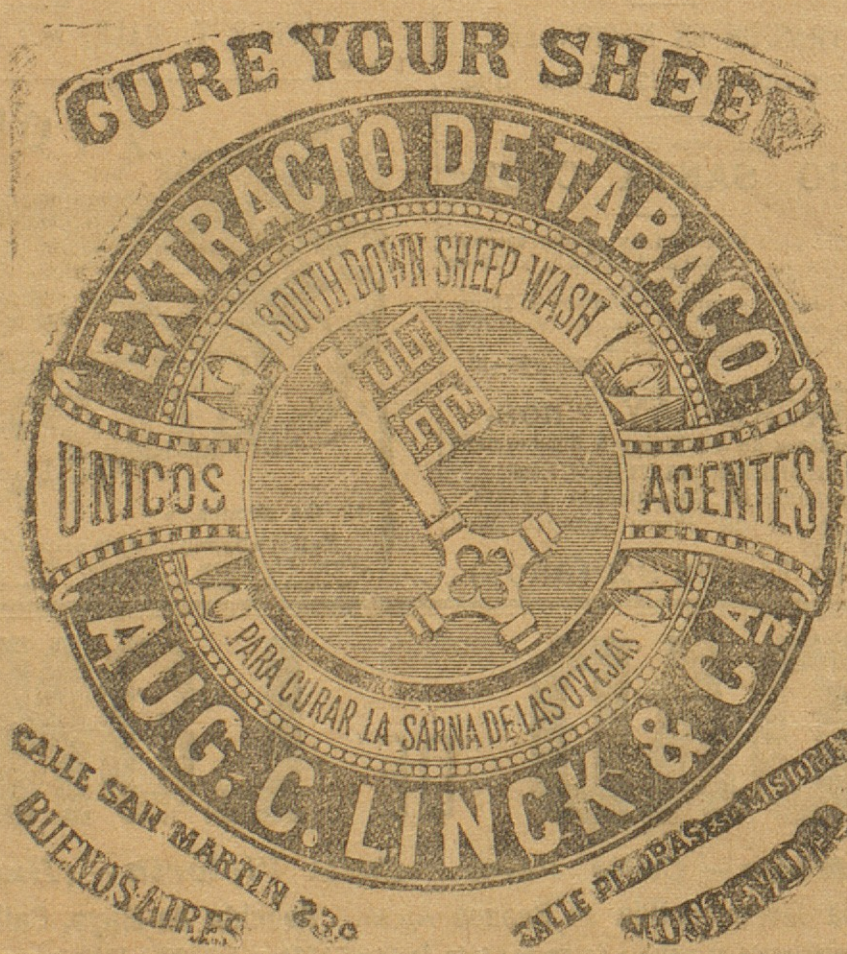
Su tamaño es pequeño y viene en una caja de madera con agarradera, su peso
es insignificante.

Esta máquina no debe faltar a ningún viajero, en los escritorios, establecimien-
tos rurales etc, etc.

La máquina mas barata se vende en plaza a \$100 oro y esta se vende a so-
ps. 50 oro

AGAR, CROSS & Cia.

124-CALLE DEFENSA-136
BUENOS AIRES.



THE LATEST & BEST THRASHING SET

Consists of one of
FOWLER'S PATENT "ANGLO-ARGENTINE"
STRAW-BURNING TRACTION ENGINES

AND ONE OF
FOWLER'S "NEW AND NECESSARY" THRASHERS.

FOWLER'S PATENT STEAM CULTIVATING MACHINERY
FOWLER'S PATENT STEAM ROAD ROLLERS
FOWLER'S FIXED AND SEMI-FIXED ENGINES AND BOILERS
FOWLER'S LIGHT RAILWAYS, LOCOMOTIVES AND WAGONS
FOWLER'S ELECTRIC PLANT INSTALLATIONS, etc.

SOLE AGENTS: PAYTON & Co. BALCARCE 371
Buenos Aires.
1502 890 830779

Beware of falsifications
imitations of

J. & F. MARTELL
COGNAC



MOORE & TUDOR
BUENOS AIRES.

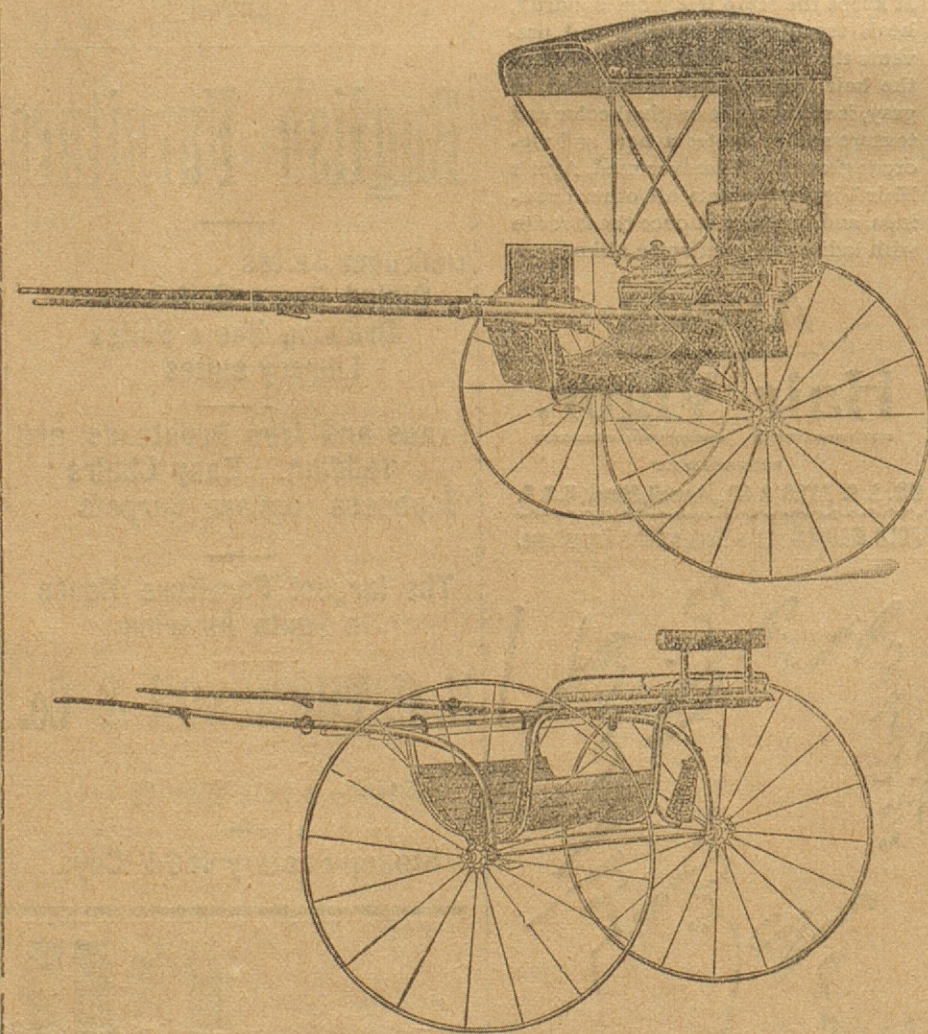
The fame so justly acquired by Mar-
tell's Brandy has always awakened the
cupidity of unprincipled merchants, the
public SHOULD THEREFORE protect
themselves against falsifications and
imitations.

Juan y Jose Drysdale y Cia.

440-Calle Peru-450
BUENOS AIRES

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Buggies, Sulkies and Carriages

MADE BY THE BEST AMERICAN
MANUFACTURERS



WITH AND WITHOUT TOPS AND LAMPS

PRICES FROM \$35 to \$500 gold

On View at Peru 440

JAMES SMART

556 CALLE PIEDAD 566

CLARK & SONS'

Kilmarnock made
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Boots and Shoes

LUCK & SONS'

London made Stiff and Soft Felt Hats

All kinds of Shirts and Pyjamas. Shirts made to measure.

Cuatro Cosas Buenas

JUJESO TRILLANOMA "ROBERT"
ATADORA "LA VICTORIOSA"
GUADARADORA "LA MONTANA"
RABEILLO "EL ESTAFORD"
IMPORTED ONLY BY
FABRICANTES INGLESAS
Who challenge trials against any
machines

Address--
502 BALCARCE, BUENOS AIRES
ARTHUR GEO. FRUDEN
Manager.

ON 'CHANGE.

Monday, April 5th 1897.

Gold Premium

First Ring..... 195.20

Second Ring..... 193.00

It is a funny market surely, perplexing
one too, as may be imagined with gold
down 10 points since the liquidation and
everyone expecting a reaction, slow in put-
ting in an appearance. The Metternichs
stalk about the ring with heads down
and spirits lower; for the life of them
they cannot see the cause of the fall, and
of course refuse to accept it, whilst though
the guttersnipes trim with the fortunes of
the hour and are on the "baja," the whole
speculative movement is circling round
the expectation of a revolution. Thus the
moment the first symptoms of a break de-
clare themselves the rush to secure will
be tremendous. It is not to be supposed
that the leverage power which has been
brought into play to force the market
down will be taken off immediately, so
that it is difficult to foresee when the
reaction will set in, but the bulls are
waiting on it, and the moment it starts it
will be patent enough. If it were not
that a decline in the premium seems to be
impossible with the situation figuring out
as it is, the prices would probably go low-
er still, since the market is in reality very
weak; but somehow nobody will go in on
the fall with any sense of security, which
is the bullish buffer. However, argue as
best they can, even the bulls have to ad-
mit the market very weak, and the rally
still in the womb of things to come.

Business was very active in gold at the
first hour, fair amounts being done for
cash and end of month, particularly the
latter date. The rates showed a rising
tendency right through the hour, which
was due more to a slight shortage in cash
gold than to any speculative push, but the
big total for the end of the month and
maintenance of a three point pass show
that the speculation is preparing to show
a bold front. The cash price opened at
293.50 and closed at 295.20, whilst after
the hour as high as 296.30 was done. For
May there was no movement worthy of
note. In stocks Catalinas were very
briskly dealt in and at advancing rates.
Some B. Ayres Ports were done at 26,
Banco del Comercio shares at 86.50 and
La Previsora at 76, but Cedulas were prac-
tically neglected.

The following is a summary of the busi-
ness effected at the first ring to-day:--
\$ 289,000 cash at 293.50-294.50-294
20-294-293.50-294-294.50-295-
294.80-295-295.80-295-294.80-
295-295.20.
\$ 468,000 April 30th at 297-296.50-297
297.50-297-297-297.50-297-296
50-296-297-297.50-298-297.50-
298.
\$ 68,000 April 10th at 294.50-294-294-
50-295-295.50-295-296.
\$ 195,000 April 15th at 294-295-294.50-294
294.50-295-296-296.50-296-295
50-296-296.50.
\$ 86,000 May 31st at 300-399.50-299-
300-299-399.50-300-300.50.
\$ 85,000 April 6th at 294-294.50-295.50
295-295.50.

\$1,141,500

Provincial Hypothecary Cedulae--

For cash. 8% 5,000 at 17.10.

For cash. K. 5,000 at 17.80.

Banco Comercio--

For cash. 800 at 86.86.50.

La Previsora Cia de Seguros--

For cash. 100 at 76.

Depositors Bonds of the Prov. Bank

For cash. 5,000 at 33.40-50.

Puerto B. Ayres--

For cash. 400 at 26-00.

Catalinas Moles--

For cash. 4,700 at 7.60-80.8-7.90-8.

April 30. 3,800 at 8.10-20.

April 15. 500 at 8.00.

April 6. 100 at 8.00.

Exchange is reported flatter. The

banks were takers to-day at 48d. and 5.03

francs, though there is not over much

doing. We quote rates.

London--43d.

Paris--5.03 fcs.

Antwerp--5.04 1/2 fcs.

Hamburg--4.03 1/2 marks.

Exchange in Rio is quoted nominally at

8d. in discounts there is rather more de-

mand for paper at 8% and gold at 6%.

The Provincial Mortgage Bank sold at

auction a camp in Trenquehuquen measur-

ing 8,588 hectares with an upset price

of \$487,500, for \$446,300% to Nicolas

Rodriguez. This will mean more demand

for Provincial Cedulae, though as a mat-

ter of fact the Cedulae are almost in-

variably secured before the auction

comes off.

5 lots of land in La Plata square XX

including a house of 5 rooms, upset price

\$27,000, for \$29,700, to Ignacio Castella-

nos.

The crippled state of the market in

general is rather a trying question for

loose capital seeking investment in this

line, as what with all the good stocks,

dividend paying, at a premium it is diffi-

cult to find an opening offering a good

margin without extreme risk. Take San-

ta Fe Consols for instance, a 6% stock,

with its coupons religiously met; quoted

at 38 it cannot be considered absolutely

sound, whilst though Catalinas offer a big

margin they have not paid a dividend for

years nor are likely to do so till some

working arrangement is arrived at; again

the Constructors look promising enough,

but who can say how they will pan out.

Thus as a really safe investment for mo-

ney there are only the National Cedulae,

some banking stocks, and the two Ports,

San Nicolas and B. Ayres, open. The

Cedulae offer a margin it is true, but not a

big, a speculative one, so to speak, whilst

the banks are in the same condition. Now

the ports are different. The coupons in

both instances are practically at least free

from all incumbrance, and as they hold

valuable properties, there can be little

doubt that the shares must improve in

value. Perhaps not just yet, but the mo-

ment the stock market begins to move the ports will move too. Of the two stocks the one looking fairest just at present is the one nearest home. A short time ago we showed the concern, the B. Ayres Port Land Company, was now on a very favorable footing, having cleared off all debts, straightened itself up and knocked out the kinks, so that the outcome of the business was that each share represented a metre of land. This put heart into the stock, which surprised us, not that of late the quotations have been weakish, showing either that some people are unaware of what is going on in the stock or are much pushed for money, realizing their holding just when the improvement should take boldest shape. According to what is said in the market the company is liquidating its lands on most favorable terms. It sold to the Electric Light Company at over \$40 the metre, is in treaty for another block in the Darsena at same price, and we hear sells squares in the Darsena at \$30. With the shares at 25 each and the lands selling at \$40 to \$60 the metre, it is quite clear that the quotation is bound to advance, considering that each share is represented by a square metre. The sales are kept in reserve, but the details leak out from time to time notwithstanding.

It is something really astonishing the growth of the banking business in this market. To-day we had occasion to visit the Spanish Bank, which is one of the junior private banks of Buenos Aires, and to our surprise found the place so crowded that it was with difficulty we got through to the manager's office. Here we saw the place so thronged with the first brokers of the Bolsa, that to take our turn meant to pass the whole afternoon in the bank. The counters have been extended right through the antechamber since we last visited Mr. Coelho, some two years ago, and in this room they dispatch small bills on Europe. One would suppose from the crowd that the Spanish Bank was the only one in this city drawing small bills on Europe. We passed from the Spanish Bank to the London and River Plate Bank to deposit some money, but here, to our dismay we found the crowd even still greater, and hopeless the attempt to make the deposit before the doors of the bank closed. Immense as are the premises of the London and River Plate Bank, there was hardly standing room in any portion of the hall. As regards the Spanish Bank, they are already knocking down the shops, etc., in the old Hotel de la Paix, and running up the new banking offices, hall, etc., where in days long over Pauline danced and D. Hote sang. But the era of beefsteaks and champagnes, chops and tomato sauce is passed for this historic old pile, which will soon be the grand hall of the Spanish Bank.

Mr. Hermann Meyer has insured for a period of five years in the Estrella Insurance Company all the furniture of the Jockey Club building in Calle Florida for \$100,000. The palatial building is insured in four companies for the round amount of \$400,000. At the rate the work is going on in this great club, the building will be in readiness in six months when the Committee is giving the grandest ball for the inauguration ever witnessed in Buenos Aires.

The juries for the appeals against the valuations fixed for the land tax and licenses sat to-day from 2 to 4 p.m. at corner of Victoria and Colon. The hearing will go on at same hours for a month, after which the juries will dissolve. Letters from Rio Quinto, South of Cordoba, report everything going on very satisfactorily there, the increase having been splendid in the flocks, 75%, and the only drop in bituminous in the exanterior cup the bedrock prices of the wool, as plagues of any kind are unknown there. Mr. Ernest Schröder, whom we welcomed a few days ago, has brought down samples of wool from his father's estancia which comprise the galvanized wire of the pure criollo and the silky fibre of the merino. As we have not passed the chair yet in this line, we recommend the samples to the attention of our friend Don Carlos Lix Klein, the authority of the market. The letters speak of 4 days rain there.

The sale is reported of 70,000 kilos fine wool from the Colman estancia at reserved price, buyers Messrs. Lahusen and Co., and 500 steers at \$87 per head, buyer Mr. Montovio, for saladero.

The Banco Hipotecario Nacional paid in the first two days of April on account of the March coupon \$1,229,418 m/l and \$197,327 gold. It is said that the Board of the Bank is not at all satisfied with the applications sent in for the new G. series, as most of the applicants are far from being on level terms with their accounts in the bank, and there is actually one application for a million cedulas on lands which had been thrown out of cultivation.

Land brokers speak of an estate in Entre Rios which was sold some years ago at \$100 the hectare, now offering at \$90, and no buyers. It is well to add that the sale was in bills on time, and the land turned into cotton, which with the bad seasons has done so badly that it has been broken up. Still the fall in price is remarkable.

The Fabricantes Ingleses have come out very strong with their splendid new catalogue of the Southern Railway and B. Blanca North Western Railway acting as a great spur to business. The Military Port, the works of which have begun, will give still greater impetus to the progressive town. The extension to Toay will be completed in a very short time, and everything appears to favor that territory. The locusts put in an appearance some time ago, but too late to do any damage to colonies. Our English friends in Bahia Blanca enter an earnest prayer to the Great Southern Railway Company on a plea of humanity that the Restaurant Car which is always dropped at Atafu should be pushed ahead to Bahia Blanca; they argue that it is in the very interests of the company to make this concession to a thirsty public.

Business was again very brisk at the second hour, with the rally in prices taking a sterner and stiffer aspect, the gutter-

snipes swarming in to take advantage of the reaction, and the Tritons working the change in the current to the utmost. Prices climbed from 296 1/4 to 298 1/4, closing at 298. After the hour business was as brisk as ever, and the rates "swarmed up" to 299 for cash and 302, though again there was a reaction which left the price eventually at 293.50 sellers cash and 301 buyers end of month. Catalinas were very freely dealt in, and the rumour was afloat that to-morrow the verdict comes out, and supposed in favour of the company. Some Spanish Bank Shares were done at 130.50, but the demand for National F seems to have died out for the present.

The following is a summary of the business effected at the second ring to-day:—
\$ 191,100 April 6th at 296.50-297-297
296.50-30.50-30.298-298.80-50
298.80-70-298-298.50-20-298
\$ 198,000 April 8th at 299-299.50-299
298.50-299.50-300-299.50-50-
301-300.50-300-299.50-300-300
50.
\$ 80,000 April 10th at 297-296.50-297-
296.70-297-297.50-298-298.50-
299-298-299.
\$ 10,000 April 19 at 299.20.
\$ 142,500 April 15th at 297-297.50-298-
299-298.50-299-298-298.50-299
299-50.
\$ 56,000 May 31st at 300.50-301.50-309
\$ 5,000 May 15th at 300.

Provincial Hypothecary Cédulas—
April 6... 5% 44,000 at 17-20-40.
April 6... P 45,000 at 17-30.
Banco Español—
April 6... 100 at 130-50.
Internal Bonds 1892—
April 6... 2,200 at 78-75-50.
Depositors Bonds of the Prov. Bank—
April 3... 1,039 at 53-50.
Catalinas Motes—
April 6... 2,700 at 810-20-20-30
April 30... 900 at 830-40.
April 15... 1700 at 820-30.

BANKING EXCHANGE RATES

AT 90 DAYS AT 60 DAYS

AT 30 DAYS AT 15 DAYS

AT 10 DAYS AT 5 DAYS

AT 1 DAY AT 1 DAY

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PRINCIPAL DAILY EXPORTS OF PRODUCE.

Produce	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total	Previous Week
Wool	1,104	888	...	...	...	...	...	5,459
Wheat	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,498
Flour	538	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,724
Birds	1,561	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,878
Maize	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robacillo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brass	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,477
Hay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turnips	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,539
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Horse hair	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	701
Sheepskins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,820
Dry Ox-hides	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horse hides	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frozen Mutton	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jerked beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preserved tongue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frozen beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dry Blood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preserved meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asa	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Bones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Quabach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LIVE STOCK	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Steers	561	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,477
Wethers	1,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,891
Horses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Mules	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	471
Asses	542	...	...	...	...	...	...	819

NOTE.—The above are official figures and embrace shipments from all the leading ports of Argentina, including Buenos Aires, La Plata, Rosario, Bahia Blanca, Villa Constitución, San Nicolas, etc., etc.

The business in the produce markets to-day was fearfully meagre:—

Wool..... 150,000
Wheat..... 160,000
Maize..... 300,000

say a bagatelle in value of scarcely \$100,000 paper, which is scant grist for the mill—a wintry outlook, unless it mends.

There were a couple of failures to-day added to the list, but not of much importance.

The Rentas Office has submitted to the Finance Minister for his approval new regulations for the working of the hydraulic machinery in the Madero port.

The "Movimiento" Office of the Madero port has called for tenders for 4000 tons of Cardiff coal, and 100 tons of smithy coal.

The movement in specie on 3rd and 4th inst. was:—

From Salto..... \$ gold 46.60
" Concordia..... " 15
" Paysandú..... " 40
" Gualeguaychú..... " 382
To Salto..... " 2053.77

The Custom-House receipts:—
\$ paper \$ gold

Imports and exports today..... 282,396 83,714

Returns of the year up to date..... 16,853,678 2,920,755

Difference in favour..... 467,619

The Minister of Finance has fixed the price of gold for payment of Customs-dues at 296 for Tuesday, April 6th.

SALES AND AUCTIONS.

The following sales were effected to-day:—

By Roman Bravo—House in Calle Santa Fé 3075 for \$142,000. House in Calle Santa Fé 321 for \$135,000. House in Calle Bolívar 524 for \$22,500. House in Calle Balcarce 1431 for \$12,500. House in Calle Alberti 433 for \$15,000. House in Calle Constitución 1654 for \$12,800. House in Calle Estados Unidos 2280 for \$9,000. House in Calle Pasco 1032 for \$5,000. House in Calle Charcas 2314 for \$8,800. House in Calle Europa 2332 for \$11,500. By Riso Patron and Co.—House in Calle Cangallo 126 for \$3,800. House in Calle Rio Banka 432 for \$1,500. By V. S. Lobato—House in Calle Brazil 735 for \$13,500. House in Calle Comercio 2145 for \$11,000. House in Calle Piedad 4200 for \$13,100. Plots of ground in Calle Pasco at prices ranging from \$16 to 18.40 per sq. metre.

By Victorio Ries and Co.—Two casquinatas in General Belgrano close to the church a plaza for \$25,000. By Felix Lora and Co.—Twenty eight lots of ground in Flores, 21 squares to the North of the Plaza, at prices ranging from 45 cents per sq. metre. Also one house in Barracas al Sud, Norte Calle Alado No 847 for \$4,600. By R. Brunetti and Co.—Small house in Calle Andes No 762 for \$16,000.

CENTRAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Arrivals—225,000 kilos of wool, 2400 bundles sheepskins, 1804 do cow-hides, 191 do potros, 13 lbs of hair, 17 carcases of grease, and 123 bags cereals.

To-day's sales:—
Wool—22,000 kilos extra Lincoln at 7.70, 7.40, 6.80, 6.50, 6.20, 6.00, 5.70, 5.50, 5.30, 5.00, 4.80, 4.50, 4.20, 4.00, 3.80, 3.50, 3.20, 3.00, 2.80, 2.50, 2.20, 2.00, 1.80, 1.50, 1.20, 1.00, 0.80, 0.50, 0.20, 0.10, 0.05, 0.02, 0.01, 0.005, 0.002, 0.001, 0.0005, 0.0002, 0.0001, 0.00005, 0.00002, 0.00001, 0.000005, 0.000002, 0.000001, 0.0000005, 0.0000002, 0.0000001, 0.00000005, 0.00000002, 0.00000001, 0.000000005, 0.000000002, 0.000000001, 0.0000000005, 0.0000000002, 0.0000000001, 0.00000000005, 0.00000000002, 0.00000000001, 0.000000000005, 0.000000000002, 0.000000000001, 0.0000000000005, 0.0000000000002, 0.0000000000001, 0.00000000000005, 0.00000000000002, 0.00000000000001, 0.000000000000005, 0.000000000000002, 0.000000000000001, 0.0000000000000005, 0.0000000000000002, 0.0000000000000001, 0.00000000000000005, 0.00000000000000002, 0.00000000000000001, 0.000000000000000005, 0.000000000000000002, 0.000000000000000001, 0.0000000000000000005, 0.0000000000000000002, 0.0000000000000000001, 0.00000000000000000005, 0.00000000000000000002, 0.00000000000000000001, 0.000000000000000000005, 0.000000000000000000002, 0.000000000000000000001, 0.0000000000000000000005, 0.0000000000000000000002, 0.0000000000000000000001, 0.00000000000000000000005, 0.00000000000000000000002, 0.00000000000000000000001, 0.000000000000000000000005, 0.000000000000000000000002, 0.000000000000000000000001, 0.0000000000000000000000005, 0.0000000000000000000000002, 0.0000000000000000000000001, 0.00000000000000000000000005, 0.00000000000000000000000002, 0.00000000000000000000000001, 0.000000000000000000000000005, 0.000000000000000000000000002, 0.000000000000000000000000001, 0.0000000000000000000000000005, 0.0000000000000000000000000002, 0.0000000000000000000000000001, 0.00000000000000000000000000005, 0.00000000000000000000000000002, 0.00000000000000000000000000001, 0.000000000000000000000000000005, 0.000000000000000000000000000002, 0.000000000000000000000000000001, 0.0000000000000000000000000000005, 0.0000000000000000000000000000002, 0.0000000000000000000000000000001, 0.00000000000000000000000000000005, 0.00000000000000000000000000000002, 0.00000000000000000000000000000001, 0.000000000000000000000000000000005, 0.000000000000000000000000000000002, 0.000000000000000000000000000000001, 0.0000000000000000000000000000000005, 0.0000000000000000000000000000000002, 0.0000000000000000000000000000000001, 0.00000000000000000000000000000000005, 0.00000000000000000000000000000000002, 0.00000000000000000000000000000000001, 0.000000000000000000000000000000000005, 0.000000000000000000000000000000000002, 0.000000000000000000000000000000000001, 0.0000000000000000000000000000000000005, 0.0000000000000000000000000000000000002, 0.0000000000000000000000000000000000001, 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000005, 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000002, 0.00000000000000000000000000000000000001, 0.00000000

